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Politburo Meeting Discusses Results of DPRK President's Mongolia Visit

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee discussed the results of the official goodwill visit by President Kim Il Sung to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The meeting was held in Chongjin on July 7. Details about the meeting was disclosed in a communique made public on July 9. ***(See the full text of the communique on page 2)***

Here are key points in the communique:

● President Kim Il Sung in his meetings and talks with Chairman Jambyn Batmunkh exchanged views on the question of further expanding and developing the Korea-Mongolia friendship and international issues of mutual concern and the leaders of the two countries reached a consensus of views.

● His visit to Monglia represented an epochal occasion in expanding and developing to a higher stage the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia and made a great contribution to strengthening peace and socialist forces in Asia.

● It is the urgent matter of common concern for the Korean and Mongolian peoples at present to prevent a war and safeguard peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

● The most important problem arising in the present international political arena is to remove the source of nuclear war and defend peace.

● The leaders of the two countries appraised a series of agreements on accelerating nuclear arms reduction and improving the Soviet-U.S. relations which were reached at the recent Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow.

● If the Soviet-U.S. summit talks made a successful progress, this would play an important function in easing the international tensions and have an affirmative effect on the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

● The leaders of the two countries agreed on frequent travels of high-level personnel including the top-level persons and delegations of various domains in order to expand and develop the cooperation and interchange between the DPRK and the MPR and share experiences in the building of socialism.

● The DPRK and the MPR signed an accord on the establishment of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee and the agreement to expand and develop economic and technological interchange and cooperation in various domains by enlisting all the potentials at the disposal of the two countries.

● The meeting expressed deep thanks to the Chinese party, government and people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the DPRK President and all conveniences provided him when he was passing through the Chinese territory on his way to Mongolia.

● While passing through the Soviet territory on his way to and from Mongolia, the President had wide-range consultation with Soviet officials in a friendly atmosphere on a series of matters of bilateral cooperation and of the development of Far East region on the basis of the agreement reached at the Korean-Soviet high-level meetings.

● The accord reached at consultation in Khabarovsk will prove to be an important occasion in expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchange and joint venture between Korea and the Soviet Union.

DPRK President Receives Solidarity Messages from For. Leaders

President Kim Il Sung received solidarity messages from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

They came from:

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic:

Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali:

Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Lansana Conte, President of the Military Committee of National Redressment, President and Head of State of the Republic of Guinea;

Denis Sassou Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President and Head of the Government of the Republic of the Congo; and

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Pyongyang: Roh's Declaration Aimed at Division through "Cross Recognition"

Pyongyang on July 11 said that the so-called 6-point declaration made public by Roh Tae Woo is not a declaration for reunification but one aimed at perpetuating the division of the country through "cross recognition" of north and south Korea by the four major powers—the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China.

In a statement issued by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF), Pyongyang said that Roh's declaration mentioned nothing about the basic questions in the settlement of the reunification question.

(See the full text of the statement on pages 3 & 8)

"In order to improve north-south relations and open the road toward peaceful reunification, we should begin with solving the problems of easing tensions created in the country and eliminating the danger of war," the statement said.

On July 7, Roh made public what he called "a 6-point policy for reunification." The major points of his declaration were:

1) To exchange visits by a broad spectrum of the people of north and south Korea and free visits to both parts of the Korean Peninsula by overseas Koreans;

2) To conduct exchanges of correspondence and visits between members of divided families;

3) To open trade between north and south Korea as a single community;

4) No opposition to nations friendly with the south trading with the north unless it involves military goods;

5) To give up the competitive and confrontational diplomatic war between north and south while ensuring the north makes a positive contribution to the international community; and

6) To cooperate with Pyongyang in its efforts to improve ties with the United States and Japan, and at the same time seek improved ties with the Soviet Union and China.

The CPRF statement said that Roh "completely ignored the three principles of national reunification, not uttering a word about them."

Pyongyang and Seoul agreed to the three principles for national reunification in their joint statement published on July 4, 1972.

The basic idea of the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—is that the reunification question should be solved independently by the efforts of the nation itself without any foreign interference, and peacefully by the means of dialogue and negotiation, not using arms.

It also stresses the need to promote the unity of the whole nation, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

Pyongyang said in the statement that reunification should be achieved on the basis of the three principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Pyongyang asked the south Koreans:

How can the question of national reunification be solved with the U.S. forces which have operational control over the south Korean forces left in south Korea and without an end put to their policy of interference in internal affairs?

How can the peaceful reunification of the country be realized without taking measures for turning the unstable state of armistice into a complete peace?

How can they settle the reunification question through dialogue and exchange by cooperating with north Koreans, while making it their state policy to oppose north Korean communists, the other party to the dialogue?

"In order to solve this important task related to the fate of the nation, the military confrontation, the factor of distrust, confrontation, tension and war among fellow countrymen, should be eliminated and disarmament be realized," the statement stressed.

Pyongyang has proposed a variety of talks to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

In 1984, it proposed three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for the purpose of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement (between Pyongyang and Washington) and adopting a non-aggression declaration (between north and south Korea). Pyongyang holds these two issues as a prerequisite to peaceful reunification.

It proposed high-level political and military talks in 1986 and last year the DPRK called for multinational disarmament talks.

Both Washington and Seoul showed no positive response to the proposals.

As for the call for improved relations with the United States and Japan, Pyongyang said that it was "intended to

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Socialist Countries to Take Joint Action to Oppose "Two-Korea" Plot

Foreign ministry officials of socialist countries shared the view that a common action of socialist countries should be taken to reject the moves of the United States and south Korea to perpetuate the division of Korea through "cross recognition" and simultaneous U.N. membership of north and south Korea.

They also supported disarmament proposals and peace initiatives of the DPRK as positive steps to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and create a favourable precondition for peaceful reunification.

A consultative meeting of vice ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries was held in Pyongyang on July 9 and 10 attended by delegations of Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Viet Nam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Ukraine and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in their speeches expressed the hope that the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly to be held this year will contribute to solving the international problems at present in conformity with world peace and security by enhancing the function and role of the United Nations and to developing friendly relations and cooperation among the nations.

They highly estimated the conclusion of the INF treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and a result of consistent peace-loving stand and policy of the Soviet Union and various initiatives for disarmament and peace taken by socialist countries including the proposal for establishing nuclear-free zone and nuclear-free

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Communique on Meeting of Pol. Bureau of CC, WPK

A communique on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made public on July 9.

The full text of the communique reads: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Chongjin on July 7.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting was attended by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee. Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee were present as observers.

The meeting discussed the results of the official goodwill visit paid by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Mongolian People's Republic upon the invitation of Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the MPR.

Consensus of Views Reached

The meeting expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the MPR at an opportune time and achieved good successes.

It expressed profound thanks to the Mongolian party and state leading cadres for having received the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with high respect as the outstanding leader of the Korean people, a prominent activist of the international communist and working-class movements, a staunch anti-imperialist peace fighter and an ardent revolutionary, and accorded him sincere hospitality.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his meetings and talks with Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, exchanged views on the question of further expanding and developing the Korea-Mongolia friendship and international issues of mutual concern and reached a consensus of views and highly estimated the Mongolian visit by Comrade Kim Il Sung as one that provided an epochal occasion in expanding and developing to a higher stage the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia and made a great contribution to strengthening peace and socialist forces in Asia.

The meeting stressed that it is of great importance in the development of the Korea-Mongolia friendship that the leaders of the two countries this time informed each other of the successes and experiences made by the two peoples in socialist construction and agreed upon the two countries supporting and cooperating closely in the revolution and construction in the future.

Considering that the achievements in the socialist construction in Korea and Mongolia are conducive to the common cause of the world socialist forces, the meeting emphasized that the Korean people together with the Mongolian people will make energetic efforts in the future, too, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and further increase the attraction and influence of socialism in the international arena.

Urgent Need to Prevent War And Safeguard Peace in Asia-Pacific Region

It is the urgent matter of common concern for the Korean and Mongolian peoples at present to prevent a war and safeguard peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The meeting said it was an inspiration to our people that Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh denounced the convertion of the southern part of Korea into a nuclear base creating tensions on the Korean Peninsula and endangering security on the Asian Continent and appreciated all the constructive proposals advanced by the Korean party and government for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification as positive contribution to removing the source of tensions from the Asian Continent and ensuring global peace and security.

The meeting expressed support to the efforts made by the Mongolian party and government to remove the hotbeds of tension and conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region and turn it into a zone of peace, good-neighbourhood and cooperation against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The meeting noted that to strengthen the comradely friendship and unity and close cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries is an important guarantee for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism and stressed, in particular, the importance of the unity and cooperation between Korea and Mongolia, both Asian socialist countries, in preserving and consolidating peace in Asia.

Agreements at USSR-U.S. Summit Talks Welcomed

The most important problem arising in the present international political arena is to remove the source of nuclear war and defend peace.

As unanimously appraised by the leaders of the two countries in this connection, the meeting welcomed a series of agreements on accelerating nuclear arms reduction and improving the Soviet-U.S. relations which were reached at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow.

The meeting noted that, if the Soviet-U.S. summit talks made a successful progress, this would play an important function in easing the international tensions and have an affirmative effect on the peaceful solution of the Korean question, too.

It welcomed the signing of an accord on the establishment of the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee between the DPRK and MPR and the agreement to expand and develop economic and technological interchange and cooperation in various domains by enlisting all the potentials at the disposal of the two countries, stressing that this accord would contribute to developing the building of socialism in the two countries and promoting the material and cultural well-being of the peoples.

Frequent Travels of High-Level Personnel Agreed

It noted with joy that the leaders of the two countries agreed on frequent travels of high-level personnel including the top-level persons and delegations of various domains in order to expand and develop the cooperation and interchange between the DPRK and MPR and share experiences in the building of socialism.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples are unbreakable ones between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers which were established long ago on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two peoples shall greet before long the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries which marked a milestone in the development of the Korea-Mongolia friendship.

The meeting fully approved the great successes made during the Mongolian visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and manifested a unanimous resolution to consolidate these successes and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia to a higher stage in the future.

The meeting expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Mongolia would consolidate and develop with each passing days in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in the spirit agreed upon anew at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries this time.

Deep Thanks for Cordial Hospitality of China

It expressed deep thanks to the Chinese party, government and people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and all conveniences provided him when he was passing through the Chinese territory on his way to Mongolia.

Accord Reached at Consultation In Khabarovsk

While passing through the Soviet territory on his way to and from Mongolia, Comrade Kim Il Sung received sincere hospitality from Soviet comrades and had wide-range consultation in a friendly atmosphere with representatives of the central organ and Far East region of the Soviet Union on a series of matters of bilateral cooperation and of the development of Far East region on the basis of the agreement reached at the Korean-Soviet high-level meetings. On that occasion Comrade Kim Il Sung was informed by Soviet comrades of the results of the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that the accord reached at the consultation in Khabarovsk would prove to be an important occasion in newly expanding and developing economic and technological cooperation and exchange and joint venture between Korea and the Soviet Union and make a great contribution to the economic development and improvement of people's material well-being in the two countries.

The meeting expressed deep thanks to the Soviet party, government and peope for the warm hospitality and all conveniences provided to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting warmly congratulated him with deep respect on the successes he made by his great efforts in his official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic and in his travel and expressed the belief that the entire party members and working people will perform greater feats in the 200-day campaign for a new upsurge in the socialist construction.

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corridor in the European region and as positive steps to defend world peace and security.

They pointed out that the international meeting for nuclear-free zones held in Berlin was a contribution to expanding and developing the movement for the establishment of nuclear-free zone and developing dialogue and cooperation of the world peace-loving forces.

At Press Conference

Heads of the delegations answered the questions raised by reporters in a press conference on July 10.

Head of the **Bulgarian** delegation Alexander Strezov, first vice minister of foreign affairs and permanent representative to the United Nations, pointed out that the participants in the consultative meeting have come to have an identical view on all matters discussed, and stressed that socialist countries were able to take a common action at the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He expressed support to constructive proposals and initiatives of the DPRK for national reunification and its steps for detente on the Korean Peninsula and the proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He said he could not approve of the "proposal of simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south because it meant the permanent division of Korea.

Head of the **Soviet** delegation V.F. Petrovsky, vice minister of foreign affairs said the initiatives of the DPRK to clear south Korea of nuclear weapons and other mass destructive weapons and U.S. forces and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis are a basic way for the reunification of Korea.

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the moves to perpetuate the division of Korea and the "separate entry into the U.N." by south Korea, the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south and "cross recognition", he stressed.

Head of the **Czechoslovak** delegation Evzen Vacek, vice minister of foreign affairs, said that he witnessed at first hand the responsible endeavours of the Korean people for preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students through the inspection of the construction site of Kwangbok Street. He said the Korean people have registered a great success in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

Czechoslovakia will as ever express full support to the DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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perpetuate the division of the country into two Koreas, not reunifying it into one Korea."

Pyongyang also said that if the south Korean rulers truly have the intention to recognize the north and the south as a single community and make their relations cooperative ones, they must withdraw the singlehanded hosting of the Olympic Games and clarify the will to realize the co-hosting in the "declaration."

Pointing out that there is a growing demand among south Koreans for national reunification and for contact with north Koreans, the statement said that the south Korean rulers are trying to restrict the debate on reunification by broad segments of people and students with the "July 7 declaration" vailed with "dialogue and unification" and block the massive movement for reunification.

Statement of Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public on July 11 a statement clarifying principled stand of the DPRK toward the so-called "special declaration on north-south relations and diplomatic policy for unification" of Roh Tae Woo.

The full text of the statement reads: (Subtitles are ours... Ed.)

The traitor Roh Tae Woo on July 7 made public the so-called "special declaration on north-south relations and diplomatic policy for unification."

This "special declaration" put forward by the south Korean authority as a "policy of the new Republic" for national reunification, is keynoted with exchange between the north and the south and "cross contacts" such as mutual exchange between compatriots in the north and the south, travel to north and south by overseas compatriots, exchange of mutual visits and correspondence between the families separated in the north and the south, economic exchange between the north and the south and free contacts of delegates of the north and the south in the international arena and improvement of relations with the "friendly countries" of the two sides.

Now the south Korean authorities are trying to win "support" of someone to the "special declaration", pompously advertising it as an "epochal policy of unification".

Replica of Old Document For Permanent Split

The "July 7 special declaration" is a new version of the old document in which the "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation" and "proposal for cross contacts," which were intended for permanent split, put forward by the predecessor on the basis of a U.S. script, was rehashed with the change of clauses and expressions.

People remember that, at the end of June, shortly before the "special declaration", Roh Tae Woo told foreign correspondents that he would in the future have north-south relations on the basis of the "tentative agreement on the north-south basic relations" contained in the "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation", and the "prime minister" at the plenary session of the "national assembly" on July 5 said, "The government will maintain the existing proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation as the basic policy".

In fact, a scrutiny into the content of the "special declaration" tells us that it is no more than a splittist proposal in which the basic content of the predecessor's splittist proposal patterned after the mode of another country is presented in six items according to a "stage-by-stage theory."

The "July 7 special declaration" advertised by the present south Korean "regime" as a so-called "unification policy", in actuality, cannot be a reunification proposal nor a peace proposal.

Expressing deep regret at the south Korean authorities' repetition of the predecessor's "two Koreas" splittist proposal which is not a policy for reunification, while advancing a "unification policy" belatedly after the seizure of power, we declare our principled stand towards the so-called "special declaration" as follows:

Proposal Shunning Three Principles of Reunification

The "special declaration" of the south Korean authorities turns face away first of all from the basic matter of principle arising in the solution of the reunification question.

The reunification question of our country should be solved on the three principles for national reunification clarified in the historical July 4 joint statement, which had been already confirmed jointly by the north and the south and solemnly declared internally and externally.

The three principles for national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – are a common charter of the nation for reunification which had been already hailed by our nation, recognized by the world and are being called for today by the students and people from all walks of life in south Korea as an immortal supreme principle for national reunification.

The three principles for national reunification which say that the national reunification problem should be solved independently by the efforts of the nation itself without any foreign interference, resolved peacefully by the means of dialogue and negotiation, not using arms, and settled through the whole nation's unity, transcending the difference of idea, ideal and system, are an immovable iron rule and unchangeable principle for the solution of the reunification problem.

Even if they put forward a hundred proposals shunning this basic principles, they cannot be true proposals for reunification.

In "unification policy" Roh Tae Woo completely ignored the three principles of national reunification, not uttering a word about them.

It is clear that they turned their back on the three principles of national reunification which are of fundamental significant settlement of the reunification question, probably because the U.S. forces, the main obstacle to reunification, are present in south Korea and because of their vulnerable point and position for which cannot accept the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, the prerequisite to peaceful reunification, and cannot revoke the "anti-communist state policy", a hurdle in the way of great national unity.

How can the question of national reunification be solved with the U.S. forces holding the prerogative of supreme command and all other actual powers left in south Korea and without an end put to their policy of interference in the internal affairs? And how can the peaceful reunification of the country be realised without taking measures for turning the unstable state of armistice into a complete peace? How can they settle the reunification question through dialogue and exchanges by cooperating with us, while making it their "state policy" to oppose us communists, the other party to the dialogue?

The "declaration" shunning what is most basic and principled in the settlement of the reunification question cannot be recognized as a reunification policy in any case.

First Job Is to End Mil. Confrontation

We cannot overlook that the "July 7 special declaration" ignores even the urgent and pressing question which shoud be given top priority in the settlement of our country's reunification question.

In order to improve the north-south relations and open the road toward peaceful reunification, we should begin with solving the problems of easing tensions created in the country and eliminating the danger of war.

Today south Korea has turned into the "biggest U.S. nuclear base in the Far East" for its Asian aggression and a grave situation is being created in which huge armed forces of the two sides stand in confrontation with the Military Demarcation Line in between and a war, a nuclear war may break out at any moment. This grave situation raises the problem of detente as the most urgent task for peace and peaceful reunification.

In order to solve this important task related to the fate of the nation, the military confrontation, the factor of distrust, confrontation, tension and war among fellow countrymen, should be eliminated and disarmament be realised.

Without solving this problem, interchange cannot be realised freely between the north and the south nor can the delegates of the north and the south meet freely in the international arena and after all, peaceful reunification cannot be achieved.

But, Roh Tae Woo in his "special declaration" totally avoided the question of taking a practical step for saving the fellow countrymen from the danger of war and relaxing the tensions, while clamouring that it is the time when "the potential danger of war and tension of confrontation exist".

How can such empty "declaration" with no word about a step for relaxing tensions, which is urgent and keenly necessary for removing the holocaust of war, a nuclear war which will bring the destruction of the whole nation, be a policy for peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

Legitimatizing "Two Koreas" Through "Cross Contacts"

We cannot but pay particular attention to the fact that the "July 7 special declaration" begins with the splittist "stage-by-stage theory" and is run through with it and closes with "cross contacts" for "two Koreas."

What is pursued in the "declaration" is to idle away the time while conducting exchange and trade between the north and the south and freeze the division internally and to legalise "two Koreas" by establishing the relations of cross contacts respectively with "friendly nations" of both sides externally.

This is nothing new and is not worth examination.

It is not for the lack of such praseology as "mutual exchange", "opening the door", "visits between members of dispersed families" and "exchange of goods" that the north-south relations have not been improved and the reunification of the country has not been realized.

There were such words at the time of "yusin" dictatorship in the 1970s and were used profusely under the military fascist dictatorship in the 1980s.

The problem is the splittist stand of avoiding the solution of political and military problems, the key to the improvement of north-south relations, while pursuing the "stage-by-stage theory" such as personnel and material exchange.

Furthermore, the call for the north and the south to "improve relations" with neighbouring countries for the "cross contacts" and the manifestation of "willingness to cooperate" in this are intended for perpetuating the division of the country into two Koreas, not reunifying it into one Korea.

What is the meaning of exchange and trade and what is the purpose of travel and visit, if they want one nation to be divided into two and to live like aliens.

The "July 7 special declaration" uses as "seasonings", the term of "national community" and "cooperation between the north and the south" to wave off the condemnation of their repetition of the splittist proposal of predecessors.

If the south Korean rulers truly have the intention to recognize the north and the south as national community and make their relations cooperative ones, they must withdraw the singlehanded hosting of the Olympic Games and clarify the will to realize the co-hosting in the "declaration".

Those who oppose in deed the co-hosting of the Olympic Games which is desired by the people of the north and the south and called for by the conscience of the world are harping on the "national community" and "cooperation between the north and the south." Nobody, however, will believe them.

Etiquette & Morality Required

We cannot but approach with resentment the "July 7 special declaration" which is written with inferior words defying etiquette and common sense.

If the south Korean rulers have the true intention to improve the north-south relations, they must desist from word and deed provoking the other party of dialogue and show an attitude respecting etiquete and morality.

Contained in the "declaration" are such disgusting phraseologies as "opening" doors by someone and "improvement on the road of life" and they "cooperate" for improvement of relations with someone and are not opposing "non-military barter trade" and the like.

It is all the more disagreeable to hear that they "will not oppose non-military barter trade" with us and their side's "friendly countries".

We have lived by our own efforts when the south Korean authorities opposed it and we have nothing to benefit from it even if they do not oppose it now.

Not yet freed from the colonial yoke nor yet independent economically, and while begging for the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops and clinging to a medieval fascist rule, they dare talk about "opening doors" by someone, "improvement of living" and the like.

This, we should say, is utterances of those who are still in deep dormancy.

As for their offer of "cooperation" in the improvement of relations between us and the United States and Japan, it cannot but be an impudent mumbling.

The relations between us and the United States and Japan have not been improved because of their hostile policy toward us, not for the lack of "cooperation" from the south Korean authorities, the colonial servant.

They are overreaching themselves by offering "cooperation", while finding themselves not in a position to utter a word urging the United States to withdraw its troops, although they are loud-mouthed about "national self-respect".

All the facts show that, as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in south Korea and their colonial policy continues, the south Korean authorities can neither abandon the "two Koreas" policy nor have lucid will to reunify the country nor put forward a clear reunification policy.

Intended to Block Massive Movement for Reunification

Clear is the aim of the south Korean authorities in putting forward this time the nation-splitting proposal in the form of a "special declaration" under the cloak of "unification".

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Korean War Remembered (5)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

(Continued from the previous issue)

The American rulers and their puppet Syngman Rhee sent into areas north of the 38th parallel specially trained wreckers, spies, murderers in groups to stir up the social unrest in north Korea.

They were recruited from among the hooligans of such fascist organizations as the "Taehan Young Men's Association", the "Civilian Defense Corps" and the "Association of Young Men from the Northwest."

On orders of the U.S. "Military Advisory Group" (MAG), the Fifth and Sixth battalions of the notorious special attack unit "Horim Unit" stole into Chindong-ri and Osaek-ri, Yangyang County, Kangwon Province in an attempt to destroy important factories and enterprises and assassinate the cadres of the party and government organizations in the north, irritate the units of the north Korean side stationed there so as to allow the "ROK" Army's main units time to attack Mt. Kosan.

However, they failed in attaining their political and military aims.

At a divisional commanders meeting held in October 1949 at the "ROK" Army Headquarters, MAG head Roberts said: "It is true that many attacks on the region north of the 38th parallel have been launched by my orders."

But he had to admit their defeat, adding that "the units have attacked the north and have spent a tremendous amount of ammunition with no result whatsoever except to suffer heavy losses." ("Testimony of Kim Hyo Sok on Sept. 26, 1950" Documentary Evidence on the Provocation of the Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists" Pyongyang P. 122)

The northward expedition plan of the U.S. and south Korean rulers went awry due to their unsuccessful armed intrusions into the territory north of the 38th parallel.

A total war was avoided because of the persevering efforts of the Pyongyang authorities for the divided country's reunification.

Concerning this, Roberts himself had to admit this fact, saying "My colleagues and I believe that the conflicts were provoked by the south Korean side and that all the attacks of the north Korean side on south Korea were countermeasures." ("Who Began the Korean War?" edited by the Committee of a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, p.162)

Plan for a Korean War Postponed

The Pentagon authorities, having received the Roberts' report, had to reexamine their original war plan for pushing the 38th parallel across the Amnok River.

The following were the main points of their plan for a Korean war which was presumably changed at the end of 1949.

a) A Korean war should be unleashed before the second half of 1950 and allout preparations be made for it.

This new plan of Washington's was revealed by the Syngman Rhee regime.

He said at a press interview held on Dec. 30, 1949: "In the coming year we will strive as one to regain our lost territory. We must remember that in the New Year, in accordance with the changed international situation, it is our duty to unify southern and northern Korea by our own strength." (Ibid. p.27)

The above-said fact shows that the Washington and Seoul authorities fixed 1950 as the year of igniting a Korean war.

For the purpose of intensifying the "ROK" Army the Pentagon approved Syngman Rhee's armament expansion proposal.

Its keynote was to train "a 100,000-strong regular army, a 50,000-strong reserve army, a 50,000-strong police force and a 200,000-strong militia." Through Acheson it also backed Chang Myon, the then "ROK" ambassador to the U.S., saying that once a war broke out "the United States would give positive military assistance." (Report of Chang Myon to Syngman Rhee dated Jul. 13, 1949)

On the other hand, the U.S. rulers calculated that the military situation in those days was in their favor and it was therefore possible to attain their aim in an aggressive war if they sped up war preparations.

Follow the main points of the statements made by Wedemeyer and a member of his staff Brig.-Gen. Timberman to Chang Myon and Cho Byong Ok:

"1. Taking into account the international situation, the Soviet Union will certainly not attack Korea with her own troops; 2. The Chinese Communist Army will not possibly invade Korea; 3. As the North Korean Communist Army is inferior to that of south Korea in numerical strength as well as in equipment, it will not certainly start an expedition against the South" and so forth. (Ibid)

U.S. Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci (left) peers into the DPRK territory on June 9 this year from an isolated U.S. guard post in the Demilitarized Zone between north and south of Korea. He was accompanied by south Korean defence minister Oh Ja Bok (center) and Major General Jack B. Farris Jr., commander of the U.S. Second Infantry Division. He incited war fever on the pretext of "safeguarding the Olympics." (Reuter)

b) The reexamined war plan put stress on the U.S. army's intervention in the Korean war from the beginning.

In spring 1949, MacArthur called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo and declared: "You can depend upon it that I will defend south Korea as I would defend the shores of my own native land." (John Gunther "The Riddle of MacArthur" Tokyo, p.263)

In their revised operation plan, the Washington rulers defined Japan as a base for attack and a base in the rear.

The United States utilized the Japanese militarists as a cornerstone of its strategic policy of accelerating preparations for a Korean war.

Washington's policy-makers needed to revive Japanese militarism as a main force to support the U.S. armed forces stationed in the Asia-Pacific region including the Korean Peninsula.

It can be said, therefore, the preparation for a Korean war itself kicked off the remilitarization of Japan.

J. Halliday, in "A Political History of Japanese Capitalism," wrote: "Soon after the outbreak of hostilities, General MacArthur ordered the formation of the 'Self-Defense Forces' to take over security duties from American troops being assigned to Korea. Former Japanese troops were used as military engineers in Korea, and Japanese ships were used in combat operations, such as minesweeping Wonsan Harbor." As Japanese historian Seizaburo Shinobu has stated, the Korean War made Japan into a counterrevolutionary base in all senses of that expression."

c) The diplomatic stratagem of the U.S. State Department was designed for politically backing the military plan of the Pentagon.

The operational plan was aimed at moulding public opinion on the invented "surprise attack by the North" soon after the provocation of the civil war by the south Korean side, to make the U.S. State Department bring a suit in the United Nations against the "north Korean invasion" and form the "U.N. forces" and thus legalize Washington's military operations in Korea under the U.N. signboard.

The U.S. authorities chose the "United Nations Commission on Korea" to present a false report on "north Korea's aggression."

Furthermore the American rulers planned to place a "military inspector" in it and give the Commission additional rights, that is, "to supervise public peace" along the 38th parallel and "to observe and report on the development of the situation which might cause an armed conflict."

The confidential letter dated Nov. 3, 1949 sent by Cho Byong Ok to Syngman Rhee said: "On October 21, 1949, the U.S. assigned the new 'task of observing military conflict' to the "U.N. Commission on Korea". At that time, the U.S. delegate said: With this additional authority, 'the U.N. could officially receive in case of a conflict, all necessary information on it and its cause from a designated body."

d) Intelligence work was planned to carry out a new war plan.

Secret documents which were seized in June 1950, when Seoul was liberated wrote: "Schemes (A) and (B) of Intelligence Work for the Year 1950" made by "Section III, Intelligence Bureau, Army Headquarters" and "Scout Unit Scheme for March-May 1950" prepared by the "Reconnaissance Room, Section III," etc. (Documentary Evidences for the Provocation of Korean Civil War by the U.S. Imperialists" Pyongyang pp.132-210)

Referring to the completion of preparation for attack by May 1950, the introduction to the Scheme (B) wrote: "This Section III is going to inflict, by May this year, epoch-making destruction by intrigues and provocations, upon the north Korean hordes..." (Ibid. pp. 132-155)

Chang Myon, in his confidential letter dated Jan. 11, 1950, addressed to Syngman Rhee, wrote: "I may give you some encouraging news which I have received confidentially from a top level, reliable source in the Pentagon. I am informed that the State Department and the Pentagon are planning a firm stand with respect to U.S. Oriental policy."

The Pentagon's "firm stand" was a synonym of "unification by northern march" through implementation of the aggressive war plan.

The New York Herald Tribune reported on Jun. 26, 1950 that the plan "was unanimously approved in January by the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

These facts indicate that a Korean war plan had been completed by Washington.

S. Korean Society Fascistized

The U.S. and south Korean regime made desperate efforts to fascistize south Korean society as part of their war preparations to guarantee the "stabilisation of the rear."

David W. Conde wrote on the suppression of people in south Korea:

". . . South Korea has turned into a terror-ridden military prison. During the eight months before April 30, 1949, the number of Koreans arrested by the Syngman Rhee police reached 89,710. According to the Korean sources, the figure stood at 478,000 at the end of 1949. Out of them, 154,000 were thrown into Syngman Rhee's prisons and other 93,000 sentenced to death or slaughtered. Nineteen assemblymen were also arrested... Even the youth suffered from its aftereffects. Thus, during the first three months of 1949, 2,766 cases of juvenile delinquency were registered. It was confirmed that of them, 1,800 were charged with violation of the "National Security Law."

Accordingly, Syngman Rhee oppressed Korean people's nationalism far more skilfully than the Japanese had once done, wielding laws that are executed by the soldiers armed and fed by the United States." (David W. Conde, "An Untold History of Modern Korea", Vol. I, Tokyo pp. 553-54)

However, the south Korean people strongly conducted resistance struggles which included the popular uprising in Cheju Island on April 7, 1948, opposing the May 10 separate elections by the Syngman Rhee regime.

War Preparations in U.S. & Japan

The American rulers put emphasis on their efforts for war preparations in the U.S. mainland and Japan, while pushing ahead with war preparations in south Korea.

The U.S. News and World Report on Aug. 14, 1948 wrote:

"Chief of the General Staff of the Army Bradley reiterated the increased possibility of war. The State Department is also working out a policy based on such possibility. The loud noises of brass hats about war have driven the 140 million Americans utterly crazy. The top policy-makers and Congress have to try to appropriate more money for national defense than the Joint Chiefs of Staff has planned and intended to do. Now it has become more difficult to lull war psychosis than to ferment it."

This shows that the war atmosphere in the United States had been aggravated to the extreme by such a war hysteria.

In the meantime, MacArthur, commander of the U.S. armed forces in the Far East, already in December 1948 gave an order to the Japanese government to draw up a five-year plan to repair and expand highways for military use.

(To be continued)

Wanted Lists of "Kwangju Traitors" Widely Circulated In S. Korea

광주학살오적지명수배

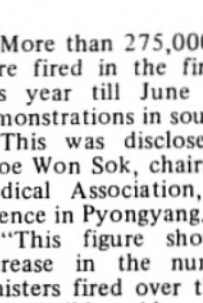
광주학살 오적을 보는 즉시 체포하여 4천만 민중의 심판을 받게 합시다.
체포시 반항이 심하면 그 자리에서 죽여도 무방합니다(죽었을 경우 다시한번 확인 사살 바람)

미 국 (미 제국주의라 칭함)

- 역대 독재정권 이승만, 박정희에 이어 전두환, 노태우를 내세워 12·12쿠데타를 지원
- 5·18 당시 미군 통제하의 군대를 풀어주어서 광주학살을 배후 조종.
- 수입개방 강요하여 우리 농민, 노동자를 피폐하고 죽임.
- 어처구니없는 핵폭탄을 1,200여기나 갖다놓아 우리나라 땅을 핵으로 덮음.
- AIDS까지 퍼뜨려서 우리 국민을 공포속에 몰아넣은 우리 한반도의 철천지 원수로 대역 죄인임.

죄명 : • 무고한 광주시민 학살 배후 조종죄
• AIDS까지 퍼뜨린 국민보건살식죄
• 한국 경제 침략죄
• 대 한국국민 협박죄 등등등 죄목이 수없이 많음
(다 적을 수 없음)

특징 : • 우리나라의 모든 일을 배후 조종함
• 우리나라에 사건이 터졌다 하면 항상 신문 귀퉁이에 나타남.

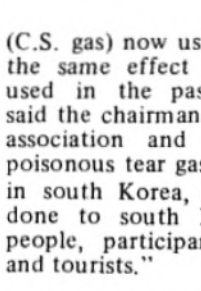


전 두 환

- 12·12쿠데타, 5·17쿠데타를 일으켜 대통령 권좌 찬탈.
- 7년 임기 동안 여론조, 간접선거 등을 통하여 소금과동, 간첩단 조작, 학원탄압, 부정축재, 체포, 구금, 고문, 노동자 탄압등 희상이 이루 헤아릴 수 없이 많음.

죄명 • 광주시민 학살죄
• 정권찬탈죄
• 대국민정당 강성죄
• 여론조, 장인, 농생, 노동, 처남까지 합세하여 사람많 무한 죄

특징 • 요사스런 수염을 항상 하고 다님
• 국민을 학살, 탄압하고 미국에 아첨하느라고 고민하서 머리가 벗겨짐



노 태 우

- 5·18 당시 수도경비 사령관으로 학살에 직접 가담
- 사상 최대의 구로파업, 인천 노동자 대투쟁 시 진압
- 현재는 기만적인 민주화 쇼로서 국민을 우롱하고 있음.

죄명 • 광주시민 학살죄
• 구로파업 진압
• 부도난 노동자 고문 당국자
• 기만적인 민주화 쇼로서 국민사기죄

특징 • 얼굴에 흉물스런 분장을 하고 있음.
• '보통 이라는 말을 아주 잘 쓰는 특별난 놈
• 별명이 노가리

최 호 영

- 육사 11기 '식스펜버' 중 1인으로 12·12 쿠데타 사령
- 1980년 당시 광주 특전 사령관으로 광주학살 만행을 저지름
- 내무부장관으로 임으면서 박종철 고문치사 은폐조작함.
- 4월총선시 대구 서구 갑구 민정당 후보로 나와 부정선거 총 지휘

죄명 • 광주시민 학살죄
• 박종철 고문 치사 은폐 조작죄
• 부정선거로 금배지 찬탈죄

특징 • 국회의원 유세시 화염병 세례를 받은 적이 있어 성냥불 한 보아도 경련 킴.

박 준 병

- 육사 12기로 80년 당시 제 20 사단 사단장으로 있으면서 광주시민 특별 진압에 일조함
- 84년 육군대장으로 예편하여 민정당 국책조정위원장이 되기까지 군인의 본분을 망각하고 호시탐탐 정권에 눈독을 들임.
- 4월 총선시 충북 보은, 옥천지구 민정당 후보로 나와 폭력선거 총 지휘

죄명 • 광주시민 학살죄
• 박종철 고문 치사 은폐 조작죄
• 부정선거로 금배지 찬탈한 죄

특징 • 머로 감춘 손에 피가 묻어있음
• 항상 사시미칼을 휴대한 생마음을 대동하고 다님

Unidentified "wanted lists" are being widely circulated among south Korean people to reveal the crimes of those in power.

The lists include the following crimes:

America – Crimes of having manipulated the massacre of the Kwangju citizens, and eroding the health of the nation by spreading AIDS.

It's the manipulator of everything in south Korea.

Chun Doo Hwan – Crimes of the Kwangju massacre, seizing power, forming the trecherous Democratic Justice Party and of engaging in various irregularities involving his family.

Roh Tae Woo – Crimes of the Kwangju massacre, the Kuro murder, seizing the presidency by election fraud and resorting to deception in the (June 29) democratization declaration. He is a special man who is fond of the phrase "ordinary."

Chun Ho Yong – Crimes of the Kwangju murders the cover-up of the torture death of Park Chong Chol, seizing a "Gold badge (for lawmaker)" in the illegal ellection.

Park Chung Byong – Crimes of the Kwangju massacre, participating in the trecherous Democratic Justice Party and of seizing a "gold badge" in the illegal election.

Selective Release of Pol. Prisoners: A Deception

— Interview with Kim Kun Tae by S. Korean Paper —

Kim Kun Tae, one of the best known political prisoners in south Korea, was released on parole on June 30 after a three-year imprisonment.

Upon his release from Kimchon Detention Center, he chanted "Release all prisoners of conscience!" shoulder to shoulder with his wife In Jae Gun.

Mr. Kim, former chairman of the United Youth Federation for Democratization Movement, was serving a sentence of five-year imprisonment, found guilty of the charges of violating the notorious "National Security Law" and other evil fascist laws in September 1985.

Harsh torture inflicted upon him shocked south Korean society as he suffered inhumane torture at the police headquarters in Seoul.

Here are excerpts from his interview with the Hangyore Shinmun (One Nation Newspaper) published in Seoul:

Question: What's your feeling upon your release?

Answer: In a word, I have a mixed feeling in my mind and I feel irritated. I mean that I am glad to have been set free on the one hand. But on the other I can't be glad off-handedly not because the whole of my body is numb because of the aftereffect of electric shocks and water torture which I was subjected to three years ago, but because a number of students and political prisoners are still behind bars including my colleague Mr. Chang Gi Pyo.

The release of prisoners this time is the third parole since the June 29 (democratization) declaration (by Roh Tae Woo) in which prisoners were selectively set free. But this shows well the deceptive nature of the present military dictatorial regime.

They pretend to release (prisoners) little by little, but detain the same number of people behind the scene.

Mr. Rhee Bu Yong, who had been released on Feb. 27, was again detained four months after his release. This is the reality of the fifth republic (the Roh regime).

Q: I understand that the government released only those who eristically reflected on their past conduct.

A: Those who truly need to reflect are the military dictatorial regime and the haughty foreign forces who back it. I told them clearly that I would continue the national movement for democracy even after my release. Because only that way can we make our society healthy.

Q. How was the life in the detention center?

A: I was not permitted to meet my family, do physical exercise or read books for five months in the past three years. It is said that a little improvement has been made in the conditions of prisoners since the June 29 declaration but the conditions in which human rights of them are trampled upon are basically unchanged from the past.

Q: Why do you think investigators inflict torture (upon prisoners)?

A: Investigators plant terror in prisoners' minds through torture. Charges are fabricated by torture and suspects can not deny charges before the prosecutors because they have been broken by torture inflicted upon them.

Torture will continue unless the military dictatorial regime is removed.

Q: How do you take up the torture issue in future?

A: Because my torture case at the anti-communist section of the National Police headquarters in Seoul was not properly settled, a sexual torture case occurred in Puchon and Park Chong Chol was tortured to death by water in the room next to the room where I had been tortured.

First of all, I will continue my court struggles, legal struggles allowed us, so as to make our situation widely known to the public.

Q: What is your future plan?

A: What we have to make clear is that our nation can not extricate itself from the present dark reality unless the military dictatorial regime and the foreign forces who back it are removed. Our national movement for democracy has made efforts to get rid of them.

Although I suffered physically in the course of this process, I will continue to carry out a more powerful struggle against them shoulder to shoulder with the opposition organizations including the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification as well as the United Youth Federation for Democracy.

275,000 Tear Gas Canisters Used in 5 Months

More than 275,000 tear gas canisters were fired in the first five months of this year till June 10 to put down demonstrations in south Korea.

This was disclosed on July 8 by Choe Won Sok, chairman of the Korean Medical Association, at a press conference in Pyongyang.

"This figure shows a 48 percent increase in the number of tear gas canisters fired over the same period of last year," he said.

Choe maintained that the tear gas now used by the south Korean riot police contain a very strong venomous substance which causes not only irritation but suffocation, poisoning, burns and even death among victims.

"It was proved that the tear gas (C.S. gas) now used in south Korea has the same effect as the poisonous gas used in the past war in Vietnam," said the chairman of the DPRK medical association and continued, "If C.S. poisonous tear gas continues to be used in south Korea, great damage will be done to south Korean students and people, participants in the Olympics and tourists."

Workers Dispatched Abroad Criticize Gov't

South Korean workers who returned home from a construction site in Iran and members of those killed in a bombing there, more than 500 in all, held a meeting on July 11 to denounce the insincere attitudes of the employer.

They asserted that the "tragedy occurred because the company forced them to continue work in disregard of a warning about the bombing" and urged the authorities to probe into the truth.

The trade unions of 12 construction companies including the Hyundai and Tonga financial groups released a statement on July 11.

Statement thrust at the government a 4-point demand including the arrest and investigation of all those who are responsible for the disaster and the formation of a fact-finding group.

Priests, Students & Citizens Gather to Denounce GIs' Violence

The south Korea's National Priests' Council for Justice and Peace and the Memorial Council for Kim Se Jin on July 11 held a meeting in Seoul to denounce U.S. soldiers' violence against Korean taxi drivers in Kunsan and to urge the rectification of the south Korea-U.S. agreement on the status of military forces.

In their resolution adopted at the meeting, priests, students and citizens said, "The brutal atrocities committed by U.S. soldiers in Kunsan on June 19 urge us to awaken national consciousness."

They demanded that the identity of the U.S. soldiers who committed the atrocities be made known and the U.S. ambassador in Seoul as well as the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army stationed in south Korea make an official apology for the incident.

The participants in the meeting also demanded a prompt release of citizens and students who had been detained when they lodged protests against the GI's violence.

Chongryun Raps Roh Regime's "Special Declaration"

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denounced Roh Tae Woo's July 7 "special declaration on north and south Korean relations and diplomatic policy for unification" as neither a proposal for reunification nor a proposal for peace.

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun issued a statement on July 12 and denounced Roh Tae Woo's special declaration.

The statement reads in part:

The south Korean regime argued that the "special declaration" is something like a "dramatic proposal for reunification."

But the "proposal presented in the special declaration" is nothing but a replica of the "proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation" and a "proposal for cross contacts" presented by Roh's predecessors the late Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan.

It has already been revealed that these "proposals" were based on a U.S. scenario.

The July 7 "special declaration" is an anti-reunification, anti-national splittist proposal to check the mounting reunification sentiments and debate on reunification in south Korea.

Chongryun supports the statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which clarified principled stand on the south Korean regime's "special declaration."

In order to achieve national reconciliation and unity, peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, three principles for national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – should be abided by.

If the south Korean authorities truly have interest in peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, they should abandon such a deceptive stance and show real sincerity.

On the basis of the three principles for national reunification, the U.S. troops should be withdrawn together with all the nuclear weapons from south Korea and the north-south non-aggression declaration should be adopted.

The south Korean authorities should respond to the DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference presented by the DPRK to make this year a historical year providing a new opportunity for national reconciliation and unity.

If the south Korean authorities find it difficult to participate in a north-south joint conference right now, they should respond by holding bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks.

We Korean residents in Japan, who aspire to the reunification of the country, will continue our efforts to realize a reasonable and realistic new proposal to hold a north-south joint conference presented by President Kim Il Sung. We supported the campaign of the south Korean students and people to hold the Aug. 15 students meeting and the co-hosted Olympic Games.

Symposium on Peace & Reunification in Korea Held Here

A Symposium for Peace and Peaceful Reunification in Korea was held on July 2 in Tokyo, where some 120 Japanese people were present.

A Symposium for Peace and Reunification in the Korean Peninsula was held on July 2 in Tokyo marking the July 4 north-south joint statement issued in 1972 by the north and south Korean authorities.

The symposium was organized at the call of Chairperson Doi Takako of the Socialist Party of Japan and Utsunomiya Tokuma, independent member of the House of Councilors.

The symposium was sponsored by the Socialist Party of Japan, Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) and the Japan-DPRK People's Council.

The symposium heard speeches made by Vice Chairman Li Nam Ju of the Research Institute of the Korean Affairs; Fujii Haruo, critic specializing in military affairs; and Ito Naruhiko, professor of Chuo University.

Discussions were held among the participants.

Speakers said that the single-hosted Olympic Games are tantamount to perpetuating the division of Korea.

Li Nam Ju said in his speech:

The present movement for reunification in south Korean has the following features: The campaign for the reunification has been led by people; debate on reunification embraces opinion to admit differences and heterogeneousness between north and south Korea and discuss the reunification issue.

Fujii Haruo said:

Interference in Korea and its national self-determination by foreign forces is increasing.

The U.S. reportedly plans to dispatch a contingent of its 7th Fleet to south Korea at the time of the Olympics. It aims to restrain the democratization campaign in south Korea and threaten the north.

Ito Naruhiko said:

Without clarifying the Japan's responsibility, it is impossible to discuss the matters to rethink south Korean policy. I would like to propose normalization of Japan-DPRK relations on the side of civil campaign.

Kim Tae Myong, general secretary of the Committee of Families and Compatriots to Save Resident-Korean Political Prisoners, mentioned the issue of the release of political prisoners in south Korea.

He said:

Roh Tae Woo's regime released some of political prisoners. However, since it has maintained the stance that national security requires anti-communism, it will not release all the political prisoners. If one regards the Roh regime as democratic government, one will misjudge the situation. It is important to observe that the Roh regime's "democratization" premises the solidification of the division of the country.

Nakajima Masaaki, secretary of the Japan Christian Association, made a report on the exchanges of north and south Korean Christians and called for the promotion of their exchanges.

The meeting adopted a petition demanding the release of resident Korean political prisoners and strongly demanded that the south Korean authorities release all the political prisoners, not the token few.

Korean Mothers Here Meet To Discuss Children's Education

About 1,300 Korean mothers gathered on July 10 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall to discuss matters concerning their children's education toward the 21st century.

A meeting of Korean mothers sponsored by the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan (KDWUJ) was held on July 10 to discuss ways in which the role of mothers in educating their children could be enhanced and a greater contribution made to the development of a national education.

The education of Korean children living in Japan was given top priority among the tasks facing the Korean community because of the generational change which is taking place, and it was agreed that Korean mothers can play a very significant role in the development of a sound national education.

Several leading figures from Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) attended the meeting, including Chairman Han Duk Su and Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the Central Standing Committee and Kim Su Jin, director of the education department. The meeting was chaired by Pak Jong Hyon of the KDWUJ.

About 1,300 mothers from throughout Japan gathered for the meeting. Among them were mothers who have just given birth and mothers who have watched their children progress through the Korean school system from kindergarten to university. Female teachers, journalists, KDWUJ workers and members of other Chongryun organizations were among the attendants.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech in which he said:

"The situation facing Korean nationals here is difficult. However, progress has been made by the 'Five-month Patriotic Innovation Campaign' which was organized to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK."

He thanked everyone who had made a contribution to the development of a national education for Korean children and added:

"The education of our children is a matter of vital importance and will affect the future and prosperity of our nation. However, it is very difficult to provide a national education in a foreign country. The way mothers educate their children is a fundamental issue in the future development of Korea.

Chairman Han encouraged all mothers to instil a sense of national identity and pride in their children even though they are being brought up in a foreign country.

Chairman Han was followed by Chairperson Pak Jong Hyon who outlined the purpose of the meeting as, "contributing to the development of a national education to meet the changing situation as the Korean movement in Japan enters the 21st century."

Referring to the seven tasks undertaken by the KDWUJ in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK she explained that her organization had established a section to deal with children's education in 1974 and through various seminars had aroused the consciousness of mothers towards their children's education. In particular, mothers have been defending the national eduation which was instituted and developed by the first generation of Korean residents in Japan.

In her report Chairperson Pak outlined the direction and the tasks to be undertaken by the KDWUJ in the field of education in the future.

The KDWUJ is to assume responsibility for the education of pre-school children; to assist in the development of a qualitative national education; to enhance the role of mothers in education; to increase the responsibility of the union in the education of Korean children.

Emphasis was placed on the education of pre-school children at Korean kindergartens as the union assumes responsibility for this and hopes to build a solid foundation for the national education.

Congratulatory messages were read at the meeting and several Japanese guests made speeches. Among them were, Itohisa Yaeko, a socialist member of the House of Councilors and Sawai Mitsue, a teacher at Hirai Primary School in Nishitama, Tokyo.

In the afternoon session, five mothers representing various parts of Japan, delivered speeches about their work.

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

Illustrious Artists (3)
"Life of Hong Gil Dong", Written by Ho Gyun

Photo shows a scene from the film "The Life of Hong Gil Dong" produced in the DPRK in 1986 and based on the novel of the same name.

Among all the art forms created by human beings literature stands out as an important chronicle of life and social patterns within a society. Every society has produced writers who have recorded the atmosphere of their times for posterity and who have pointed the finger of accusation at the established order and stimulated their readers to contradict and change social norms.

Ho Gyun, a novelist during the Li Dynasty (1392-1910) is well known in Korea for his novel "The Life of Hong Gil Dong" which is one of the most widely read novels in Korea. It was the first social novel written in Korea and depicts the lives of peasants during the Li Dynasty and their struggle against the feudal overlords.

Ho Gyun was born into an aristocratic family in 1569 and led as stormy a life as the hero of his famous novel.

His two elder brothers were famous scientists and his elder sister was a famous poet, whose reputation extended to China.

However, his advanced ideas and writing abilities were influenced by Li Dal rather than his family. Li Dal was one of the most well known writers in Korea in those days. He was born illegitimately and this prevented him from assuming social office and thereby living an easy life. He soon came to be unhappy and discontented with life in the feudal society at that time.

As Ho Gyun devoted himself to learning and writing he soon became aware of the contradictions in society and his discontent with the feudal system ruled by aristocrats began to grow.

"The Life of Hong Gil Dong"

He became an official in 1593 as the Imjin War(1592-1598)entered its second year and his life was full of ups and downs.

In an attempt to conquer Korea, the Japanese had launched an invasion in 1592 (the year of Imjin in the Korean calendar) with a force of 170,000 troops and 40,000 seamen.

Ho Gyun realized that whereas the Korean people were very brave their feudal rulers were incompetent. After the war he tried his best to help reconstruct the paralyzed economy and help improve the people's living standards. However, he was constantly thwarted by feudal rulers. Eventually he organized a resistance and started a struggle against the government. He was arrested on charges of trying to overthrow the government and was executed in 1618.

It is believed that he wrote many novels and short stories. However, "The Life of Hong Gil Dong" is the only one which has survived.

The novel consists of three parts. Ho Gyun tried to explain the agony of the Korean people as they tried to live happy lives free from exploitation and oppression and tried to find a solution to the social problems of their times. He gives a vivid account of the lives of peasants during the Li Dynasty, how they were treated and how they struggled against their feudal rulers.

In the first part of the story the hero experiences all the hardships of the society from his childhood because he is born the illegitimate child of an aristocratic family. Ho Gyun expounds on many of the contradictions in the society using Hong Gil Dong's circumstances.

In the second part Hong Gil Dong leaves his home and is joined by many others in a struggle against the establishment.

Finally, Hong Gil Dong leaves the country with his comrades and establishes an ideal society.

Although the hero tries to establish an ideal society his ideal society has a great deal in common with the society he tried to overthrow and this is indicative of the fact that feudal society was believed to be the ideal society in those days.

However, "The Life of Hong Gil Dong" is widely read by Korean people even today and has been made into a film so that people can understand life under feudal rule during the Li Dynasty.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (June 8-July 14)

JUNE 8
* A delegation of educational functionaries of Kumsong Political University headed by its Rector Son Gi Hak to China.

JUNE 9
* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade, to Poland.
* A Korean railway delegation headed by Pak Yong Sok, minister of railways, to Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the State General Bureau of Tourism headed by Chon Gi Gap, director of the general bureau, to the Soviet Union.
* A DPRK foreign ministry delegation headed by Kim Hyong Ryul, vice minister of foreign affairs, to Finland.
* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by So Dong Bom, its deputy-in-chief, to the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland.

JUNE 16
* A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice President Pak Yong Hyop to Bulgaria.

JUNE 17
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and ecretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the GDR.

JUNE 19
* Comrade Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and his companions to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

JUNE 23
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art, to Rwanda.
* A general education delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ju, minister of general education, to the GDR.
* A DPRK information committee delegation led by its vice chairman Li Bong Hui to Libya.

JUNE 27
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by U Dal Ho, first deputy director of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School, to Cuba.
* A DPRK delegation headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Bong Ju to Zimbabwe.
* A Korean journalists' delegation headed by First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Minju Choson Kang Jong Chol to Romania and Yugoslavia.

JUNE 30
* A delegation of the Central Federation of Korean Consumers' Cooperatives headed by its Chairman Han Jan Gun, minister of commerce, to Sweden.
* A delegation of the Industrial Publishing House of Korea headed by its Deputy Editor Li Su Chol to the Soviet Union.

JULY 4
* A Korean delegation headed by Li Hak Chol, vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission, to Thailand.
* The State Pyongyang Circus to Jordan.

JULY 13
* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to China.

JULY 14
* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Yong Chae, minister of Post and Tele-communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by its Chairman Chon Yon Ok to the Soviet Union and Poland.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (June 12-June 29)

JUNE 12
* A Hungarian government delegation for scientific and technological cooperation headed by Imre Szekacs, general director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-technological Cooperation.

JUNE 15
* Jan Tore Holvik, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to Korea.

JUNE 17
* A government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Minister of External Relation Jean Marc Palm.
* A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Mohamed Al Sadi, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Economic and Administrative Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
* A government cultural delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Roman Narozhni.

JUNE 22
* A delegation of national movement activists of the Socialist Party of Japan headed by Fukuda Hajime, member of the Central Executive Committee, and director of the National Movement Department, of the party.

JUNE 24
* A delegation of the International Organization of Journalists headed by its Secretary Constantin Prisacaru.
* A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.
* A delegation of Czechoslovak Civil Aviation.

JUNE 26
* A delegation of the Chinese People's Daily headed by its Director Qian Liren.

JUNE 27
* A delegation of the Tessen, Switzerland, Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Chairman Dario Ghisletia, deputy general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Switzerland.

JUNE 29
* A delegation of party lecturers of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Zdenek Smunely, first vice chairman of the Czecho State Commission for Scientific-technological Development and Investments.

(KCNA)

第三種郵物認可

Roh's Declaration Aimed at Legitimatizing Two Koreas: S. Korean Prof.

Professor Lee Yong Hui of Seoul's Hanyang University said in an interview with the Japanese leading daily Asahi Shimbun (July 12) that Roh Tae Woo's declaration is not a declaration for reunification but one for legitimatizing the division of the country.

He stressed the need to end military confrontation between north and south Korea and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Here is the full text of his interview:

Question: *How do you evaluate Roh Tae Woo's 6-point declaration?*

Prof. Lee: I welcome the 6-point declaration itself. It seems to me, however, that the declaration is not a declaration for the reunification of north and south Korea but one for legitimatizing the division of the country. This is because the declaration did not mention the core of the Korean question. The core of the Korean question is north-south military confrontation. Nothing is mentioned in the declaration about ending the military confrontation. I think the declaration will not work unless the Armistice Agreement is changed.

Q: *What is the background to Roh's declaration?*

A: There are some positive aspects in his declaration. For instance, Roh stressed the need to change "the era of confrontation" to "an era of coexistence." But, he came up with nothing about the military and political issues which are most important in solving the reunification question.

The declaration is aimed directly at a successful holding of the Olympic Games and ultimately for "cross recognition"—the idea that the United States and Japan should recognize north Korea, and the Soviet Union and China should recognize south Korea—and membership of south Korea in the United Nations.

The declaration also seems to reflect a foreign policy objective aimed at isolating north Korea by drawing the Soviet Union and China to the Seoul side.

Q: *What do you think should be done to solve the reunification question?*

A: One thing should be added to the 6-point declaration to make it a 7-point declaration. That is the question of eliminating military confrontation between north and south Korea. To be more exact, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement by the signatories (the DPRK and the United States). Such an agreement should include such problems as reducing the armed forces and military spending of both sides and eliminating foreign military bases and removing nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

If this question is added to the 6-point policy as a top item on the agenda, the rest will be made workable. Otherwise, I cannot evaluate the declaration as one for reunification.

Q: *Some people say that the demonstrating students have been influenced by your ideas. What do you think of the students' recent action?*

A: If students did not attempt to hold a north-south student meeting at Panmunjom on June 10, the declaration itself would not have been made. Their demand itself is good as an ideal. But the students should act at a slower tempo as they do not want a revolution. Then, they would be able to broaden support from the people and attain their goal faster.

Q: *I would like to know the relationship between reunification and the democratization process.*

A: Democratization has just begun. There still remain strong anti-communist feelings among some sections of the military, and there is a possibile risk of a backlash by them. At the moment, the declaration is nothing but a declaration. Some laws such as the National Security Law and the Public Security Law should be abolished in order to allow the people to discuss the reunification issue freely.

EDITORIAL

Roh's July 7 Declaration

When Roh Tae Woo published the so-called "6-point policy for reunification", the U.S. and Japanese mass media portrayed the proposal as "an epoch-making proposal" to improve relations between north and south Korea and promote reunification.

However, as far as the 6-point declaration was concerned, nothing new was found in it. Each proposal had already been made by the south Koreans in the past. No concrete ways for national unification or no steps to end the military confrontation and reduce tensions were mentioned in it.

Even an opposition politician in south Korea said that Roh's declaration has nothing new in it. Rep. Lee Chang Gu of the PPD said that the first three items of the 6-point policy were included in the 20-point proposal published by the then reunification minister Son Jae Shik in February 1982 and that the rest is virtually the same with the June 23, 1973 special statement in its essence. **(The Chosun Ilbo, July 8)**

The declaration failed to mention the most important job for the parties concerned, that is to say, the problems of reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and removing the danger of nuclear war.

For a negotiated settlement of the Korean question, the first job we have to do is to end the military confrontation between north and south Korea and create favourable conditions for reunification talks.

For these purposes, the Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement and north and south Korea should declare their intention not to invade the other side.

What is also important is to reduce the armed forces of both north and south Korea and get the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula.

[Pyongyang showed its seriousness to reduce military personnel with actual deeds. In July 1987, the DPRK declared a unilateral reduction of 100,000 Korean People's Army (KPA). The relocation of 100,000 KPA soldiers to economic construction was completed by December that year.]

The three principles of national reunification which both Pyongyang and Seoul agreed in their joint statement of July 4, 1972 still stand today.

Why did Roh make no mention about them?

Roh said that Seoul will cooperate with Pyongyang in its efforts to improve its ties with the United States and Japan, and at the same time seek improved ties with the Soviet Union and China.

This is nothing but his avowed intention to promote "cross recognition" of north and south Korea by the four major powers, thereby to perpetuate the division of the country.

As a south Korean professor pointed out in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, the declaration "is not a declaration for the reunification but one for legitimatizing the division of the country."

Without solving the political and military issues which are the most important in achieving reunification, no fundamental change would come in bringing about national reconciliation and reunification.

Then, why did Roh make public his declaration at this time?

For one thing, Roh wanted to successfully hold Olympic Games, without sharing the Games with the north. If Seoul really wants improved relations with Pyongyang and north-south co-existence as a single community, the co-hosting issue should have been reflected in the declaration.

Secondly, something had to be done to pacify a growing demand among south Koreans for national reunification. Roh wanted to give the impression that he was doing something to improve relations with Pyongyang.

The declaration is not intended for national reunification.

It is a declaration for "two Koreas".

(Continued from page 3)

The reasonable proposals of our party and the government of our Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their sincere efforts for their realisation are now enlisting widespread support and sympathy today among the peoples at home and abroad.

Inspired by our policy of national reunification and proposals for putting it into effect, the south Korean students and people are lifting up louder voices against the "unified channel of dialogue" claimed by the ruling circles and for contacts and dialogue with us.

The debates on reunification and desire for it are irresistable in south Korea and they are posing a grave danger to the situation of the Olympics.

Upset by this, the south Korean rulers are trying to restrict the debates on reunification by broad segments of people and students with the "July 7 declaration" veiled with "dialogue and unification" and block the massive movement for reunification.

But the grand march of the people toward reunification cannot be held in check by the anti-reunification splittist "declaration" fearing the people and ignoring the popular masses' desire for reunification.

The situation has changed and the state of affairs has also changed.

Not only our people in the northern half of the Republic but also south Korean people will never tolerate the splittist acts of the south Korean authorities.

N-S Joint Conf. Will Solve Pending Problems

In order to improve the north-south relations and open a short cut for national reunification at present, it is necessary to relax the tensions prevailing in the country and promote national reconciliation and unity by applying the three principles for national reunification.

From this stand and out of the desire to make this year a historical year of providing a new opportunity for national reconciliation and unity, we put forward the proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference participated in by authorities, representatives of all political parties and public organizations and people of all strate in the north and the south.

The conference foresees the discussion and solution of the problems to be settled immediately for reconciliation and cooperation between the north and the south including the issues of discontinuing the large-scale military exercises, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of co-hosting the Olympics and of ceasing to hurl abuse and slander at each other along with discussion of the problems raised by the south Korean side.

The questions raised by Roh Tae Woo this time in his "special declaration" are those which can be solved when our proposal for a north-south joint conference is realized and the fundamental questions raised by us are solved there.

If a north-south joint conference will be held and the pending problems solved, the exchange of personal visits will be realised between the north and south, the question of mitigating the pains of separated families be solved, the north-south economic exchange be promoted, the political and military confrontation be removed and the road of promoting national unity and cooperation be opened.

We hold that if the south Korean authorities sincerely desire dialogue and reunification, they must respond even now to our proposal for convening a north-south joint conference.

If it is difficult to participate in a north-south joint conference right now, they should not block even the holding of bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks between representatives of all parties, groupings and people of all walks of life before convening a joint conference and accept even our flexible proposal for making the talks between authorities as a preliminary meeting for preparations for a north-south joint conference.

If the words of "national community" and "cooperation between the north and the south" on the lips of the south Korean authorities in the "declaration" this time are not sham but true ones, it is necessary to prove them with actions.

We consider that if the south Korean authorities want to regard the north and the south as a real national community, they should prove its truth by deciding to co-host the 24th Olympic Games, not hosting them singlehandedly.

We consider that if they really intend to have "cooperation between the north and the south", they should prove their declaration is not a lie, by taking practical measures to stop blocking the August 15 student talks, the question of students themselves, and provide them with necessary conditions through cooperation with us.

The reunification of the country is the road to patriotism and division is the road to treachery.

National reunification is a national cause which will be accomplished by the struggle of the popular masses, whether the splittists want or not.

The entire people in the north and the south will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittist forces and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification, rallied closely under the banner of reunification and national salvation.

Pyongyang, July 11, 1988.

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